

the recall, the house made the admission depend upon a separate vote of the people being taken upon the retention or rejection of the recall provision. And when the president so stretched the veto privilege as to return this bill without his approval the house passed a second bill making the rejection of the recall provision a condition precedent to admission. The house acted wisely in affording this prompt protection to the people of Arizona, for it would have been a grievous hardship to have delayed statehood and required the reassembling of a new constitutional convention. The condition imposed upon Arizona had the advantage of opening the way to the granting of a privilege to New Mexico. The constitution of the latter state contained a provision that made amendment exceedingly difficult and the people were permitted to vote separately upon a provision making amendment easier. They promptly availed themselves of the opportunity, much to their relief, while the people of Arizona as promptly rejected the recall provision with the understanding that it would be restored as soon as statehood was secured.

The platform pledges as to labor legislation have been carried out to the satisfaction of the wage earner.

It is impossible to cover all the good things done by the democratic house within the limits of this article but those heretofore mentioned stand out as of special importance. I have reserved for the last, the subject that has aroused the most discussion and upon which partisan feeling has operated most largely, namely, the tariff question. The democratic house was pledged to tariff reduction; in fact, the election of the democratic house was largely due to the split in the republican party over the tariff question. The house committee adopted the plan advocated by Speaker Clark—a plan employed twenty years before by a democratic congress—of attacking the tariff wall with bills dealing with separate schedules. In the special session, and again in the first regular session, the house sought to redeem the pledge and reduce the tariff. The woolen schedule, the cotton schedule, the metal schedule, and the chemical schedule were all subjected to radical revisions downward. While the reductions were probably not as great as they would have been if the democrats had had a majority in both houses, still they were so substantial as to afford a large measure of relief. It is creditable to the progressive republicans in both the senate and the house that in several cases they joined with the democrats in passing these measures, although in some instances, they insisted upon an increase in the rates above those desired by the house. In addition to these reduction bills, the democrats embodied in a farmer's free list bill a number of reductions intended to bring special advantage to the agricultural class. Another bill sought to give the public entire relief from the tax on sugar and still a third bill imposed a tax on income. It will be seen that the democratic plan for reducing the burden of taxation was a very comprehensive one and but for the vetoes interposed by the president, relief to the extent of hundreds of millions a year would have been secured to the people. The house, I repeat, made a splendid record—one that will be very helpful to the party in the present campaign.

MAINE GOES REPUBLICAN

The Maine election was held September 9th. William T. Haines, republican candidate for governor, was elected over the present governor, Plaisted, democrat, by a majority of about 4,000. The legislature in both houses will probably be republican. The Roosevelt party had no candidate in the field. The seat of Senator Obadiah Gardner, democrat, is involved in the complexion of the legislature. The Associated Press report says:

"The democrats went into the state struggle this fall on the defensive, having won control of the state government in the election of 1910. They based their campaign almost wholly on national issues, although defending their course in the state administration. The republicans used state issues entirely as the weapons of attack and refused to be drawn into any discussion of national affairs. The progressive element of the republicans was in full control of party machinery, but with the approval of Colonel Roosevelt a split was postponed until after today's struggle. Many of the leading state speakers in the campaign which ended with the election today announced tonight that they were no longer in the republican ranks, but would take the stump immediately for Colonel Roosevelt for president. The republican organization was able to bring out a greater vote for Haines in today's contest than was given for Fernald,

the party candidate who was defeated two years ago, while the democratic vote for Plaisted showed a falling off from that of 1910."

DEMOCRATIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Following is a United Press dispatch: New York, Sept. 7.—With William Jennings Bryan as chairman, and the roster of candidates defeated for the democratic nomination for president as members, the advisory committee of the democratic national committee for the 1912 campaign was announced tonight.

Mrs. E. J. Walsh of Tacoma, Wash., is the only woman member. The list contains the names of many prominent democrats. In accepting the appointment, all the candidates wired their willingness to work for party unity.

"Will take pleasure in serving on the advisory committee," wired Oscar W. Underwood.

"All right," Champ Clark telegraphed from Bowling Green, Mo. "I will serve as a member of advisory committee with pleasure and do what I can for the success of Wilson and Marshall and democracy generally."

Governor John Burke of North Dakota declared that he felt honored by the appointment; Governor Foss of Massachusetts and Senator John W. Kern of Indiana wired their pledge to assist the committee to the best of their ability.

The personnel of the committee is as follows: Louisiana—Robert F. Broussard and Joseph E. Ransdell.

Maryland—Senators Rayner and Smith.
Maine—Senators Gardner and Johnson.
Massachusetts—Richard Olney and John F. Fitzgerald.

Michigan—Frank E. Doremus and E. F. Sweet.

Minnesota—John W. Lund and E. E. Wise.
Mississippi—Senators Williams and Vardaman.

Missouri—D. R. Francis and Joseph W. Folk.
Montana—Senator Myers and L. Norris.

Nebraska—Senator Hitchcock and Charles W. Bryan.

Nevada—Senators Newlands and Pittman.
New Hampshire—Samuel D. Felker and John B. Jameson.

New Jersey—Senator Martine and Thomas H. Burch.

New Mexico—W. C. McDonald and A. O. Hudspeth.

New York—William C. Redfield of Brooklyn and George M. Palmer of Cobleskill.

North Carolina—Senator Overman and Julian S. Carr.

North Dakota—W. H. Purcell and D. H. McArthur.

Ohio—Senator Pomerene and Newton B. Baker.

Oklahoma—Senator Owen, W. H. Murray, John H. Young, George Henshaw and R. L. Williams.

Oregon—Senator Chamberlain and Judge Burke.

Pennsylvania—Michael J. Ryan, James J. Ryan, J. S. Black, Samuel B. Price, John S. Billing and William Hasson.

Rhode Island—George F. O'Shaughnessy and G. De Benedictus.

South Carolina—Senator Tillman and E. D. Smith.

South Dakota—E. S. Johnson and N. S. Coffee.

Tennessee—Senator Lea.

Texas—Senator Culbertson and O. B. Colquitt.

Utah—W. L. Martin and F. A. Nebeker.

Vermont—Howland B. Howe and Emery S. Hare.

Virginia—R. E. Byrd and R. T. Irvine.

Washington—George F. Cotrell and Mrs. E. J. Walsh.

West Virginia—George I. Neal and John J. Davis.

Wyoming—S. A. Hopkins and John E. Osborne.

Wisconsin—J. A. Aylward and William F. Wolfe.

District of Columbia—Henry E. Davies and Patrick J. Haltington.

Georgia—Senators Bacon and Smith.
Alabama—Representative Clayton.
Florida—Senator Fletcher.
Kentucky—Senator James.

NEWSPAPER OPINIONS

Following is a list of New York newspaper opinions on Mr. Roosevelt's 18,000 word letter: The World: The letter is a masterly exhibition of those cuttlefish tactics of which he accused Senator Penrose. In all this inexcusable mass of verbiage there appears not one single ray of new light.

The Sun: Through it all and especially evi-

dent in the humble attitude toward Mr. Hearst, is the sense of something in suspense, of new difficulties yet to be exposed, of defenses yet to be necessary. The interminable letter is at once defense, attack, abuse, pious, self-glorification and edifying sermon, cluttering up a number of matters.

The Tribune: Throughout it is evident that Colonel Roosevelt is not so sure as he was a week ago that the Standard Oil contribution was not actually received.

The Herald: Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the letter is the suddenness with which it turns aside from the main issue and becomes in its closing pages an appeal for funds, however great, for the bull moose party.

The Times: The attempt to drag the Penrose hearing across the Archbold trial should be discouraged. It is the public's desire to know whether Roosevelt did know of the Standard Oil contribution and his latest letter does not answer this.

ARMAGEDDON IN RETROSPECT

Testimony of Mr. Benjamin B. Odell, jr., of Newberg, formerly governor of New York, before the senate committee investigating campaign funds, fully bears out the third term candidate's boast that he is a "practical man," but suggests that when he denied that he had talked with Mr. E. H. Harriman about campaign funds in Washington in 1904 he was reverting to the Pickwickian mode.

Mr. Odell testified in substance that the third term, then president, asked Mr. Harriman in 1904 to come to the White House and that after this visit Mr. Harriman raised the \$240,000 to save New York, acting on the urgent request of the third term, and that only \$200,000 of this fund was turned over to the republican committee in New York by the national committee. But this is only a detail.

The third term was not willing to spur Mr. Harriman to money raising feats without evincing willingness to respond in kind. So it was agreed to send Mr. Chauncey M. Depew as ambassador to France, to leave the New York senatorial field clear to Mr. Frank S. Black. The stand at Armageddon was not yet seen even in dim prophetic vision, but it was then clear that the battle for the Lord could be waged by making the appointing power a mere campaign asset. Mr. Odell testifies that Mr. Harriman told him this. Does Mr. George W. Perkins find the bull moose equally facile now?—New York Herald.

GOVERNOR WILSON'S GOOD WORK

New Jersey dispatches announce that Governor Wilson will take part in the senatorial fight in New Jersey in which former Senator James Smith, jr., has entered. It is understood that Governor Wilson will make several speeches against Mr. Smith and will exert every effort to defeat him.

More power to Governor Wilson's elbow. The American people do not need any more James Smiths in the United States senate, and Governor Wilson will strengthen himself immeasurably by doing all in his power to bring about this defeat.

NOW FOR THE PROGRESSIVES

A Washington dispatch to the Louisville Courier-Journal says: "Chairman Hilles, of the republican national committee, announced he would publish the sources of all campaign contributions beginning September 15. The democratic committee will begin publication in September.

Now will the third party make similar announcement. Democrats will feel gratified that this publicity concerning campaign funds is the triumph of another democratic plan.

WILSON AND BRYAN TO MEET

Associated Press dispatch: Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 4.—William Jennings Bryan is expected to meet Governor Woodrow Wilson within a few days. The governor was uncertain as to where he would meet Mr. Bryan, whether here or on a speaking trip.

"We have been getting telegrams from everywhere," remarked the governor, "asking for Mr. Bryan to speak. The country seems to be clamoring to hear him."

ARKANSAS ELECTION

The Arkansas election held September 9th, resulted in victory for the democratic party, headed by J. T. Robinson for governor. State-wide prohibition was an issue, and while the vote was close it appeared to be defeated.